

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, - D. C.

In the course of evolution the life-preserving instincts were established first. They are most permanent. The higher spiritual instincts came last. They are the most fleeting, observes the Christian Register.

The superiority of American engines and cars, as well as of all other railway equipment and supplies, is conceded by railway officials and experts, and the demand upon our shops will continue to grow with increasing rapidity.

The English starling has come under the same ban as that which rests on his compatriot, the English sparrow. The Department of Agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the importation of the starling and forbidding its transference from State to State within the Union.

A little Iowa girl was bitten by a dog at which she had thrown sticks and stones a few months before, and this was pleaded in court in extenuation of damages, but the Judge laid down the doctrine that "a dog has no right to brood over its wrongs and remember in malice."

The British Government is considering the appointment of a royal commission on the question of the future of the naval coal supply. This action is greatly due to the increasing production and cheapness of American coal and the diminishing supply of Welsh steam coal, with which warships are furnished.

Physicians declare that the effects of the formaldehyde put in milk to keep it from souring are in the highest degree evil, poisoning children and creating conditions of the digestive organs from which they may never entirely recover, even in cases where the drug does not cause more immediate evil. The effect on adults is bad, but for infants, its use is terrible.

The Philadelphia Press says: "Police authorities are beginning to recognize a new evil threatening human life to quite as great an extent as reckless driving or bicycle scorching has ever done. It is the automobile racer. He is growing in number, and the sooner the law claps its shrewd hand upon him in the shape of restrictive legislation the better it will be for the lives and limbs of pedestrians, and even of auto-drivers themselves."

The cigarette has been in a good many lively skirmishes, and has received a good many hard knocks, but it continues to contaminate the atmosphere and to stupefy humanity. Its soporific fumes continue to befog intellects and to deaden human sensibilities. In spite of the bans that have been pronounced upon it the cigarette is still used to produce that "dopey" feeling which unfits men for business that calls for clear thinking and energetic action.

A case that is interesting to tenants has been decided in a New York court. A man rented apartments for his family at a leading hotel under an oral agreement to keep them for a year at \$4500. Soon after there was an epidemic of scarlet fever among the families occupying different parts of the building, and, becoming alarmed, this tenant and his family left, saying that the conditions endangered their lives. The hotel company brought suit to recover the rental for the unexpired term, and got a verdict for \$3000. The Court held that as the landlord was not negligent, but took every precaution suggested by the Board of Health, there was no eviction, either actual or constructive, and, therefore, the rent must be paid.

A prominent manufacturer recently said, during a discussion of the iron and steel trade of the world: "The world is practically rebuilt about three times in a century. Thirty-five years ago my firm furnished the iron work for the first iron fire-proof office building erected in New York City. To-day that building is being demolished, and another will be erected in keeping with the advance in office buildings during the last ten years. It is, of course, not to be expected that the 'skyscrapers' of to-day will be supplanted by others within the third of a century, but the general advance in the world and the progress of civilization are of such a magnitude that, broadly speaking, it is true, as I stated, that we rebuild the world about every thirty or thirty-five years."

A BILL

To Regulate the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, sell milk or cream, or hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale, without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District. Application for such permit shall be in ink on a blank furnished by said health officer, and said health officer shall, upon receipt of such application, in due form, make, or cause to be made, an examination of the premises which it is intended to use for, or in connection with, such selling, holding, offering, or producing, and if the same be found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and to be provided with sufficient and suitable means for cooling milk and cream and keeping the same cold, and for effectually cleansing all receptacles in which milk or cream is received, stored, kept, measured, or delivered, and, if such milk is to be produced on such premises, the cows to be used for that purpose are suitable therefor, the health officer shall issue such permit as is hereinbefore specified without charge: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons selling milk or cream for consumption on their own premises only: Provided further, That no applicant shall be restrained from conducting business until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection. And provided further, That any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream authorized by such permit to be sold, or to be held, offered, or produced for sale, is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 2. That no person shall bring any milk or cream into the District of Columbia for sale without a permit so to do from said health officer. Application for such permit shall be made in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description as said health officer may require of the premises which are used or intended to be used in connection with the production, storing, and shipment of such milk or cream, and by a description of the devices, apparatus, and utensils for the cooling, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and for the cleansing of such receptacles and measures as are used in connection therewith. Said application shall be accompanied further by a sworn statement from a legally qualified veterinary surgeon as to the physical condition of the cattle from which such milk or cream is to be derived. If after examination of said application, and after an examination of such premises, devices, apparatus, utensils, and cattle, if such an examination be practicable, said health officer is satisfied that the milk or cream produced on the premises described in said application will be brought into said District for sale without danger to public health, he shall issue to the applicant, without charge, a permit so to do, on condition that the statements made by the applicant in, or in connection with, his application are true; that none but pure, unadulterated milk or cream, which has been properly cooled and preserved at a temperature below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be brought into said District; that in the management of his premises, and in the production, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and in all matters connected therewith, the licensee shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the production, storage, and sale of milk and cream in the District of Columbia when such laws and regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which his premises are located; and that such premises and all devices, apparatus, and utensils connected therewith, and all cattle thereon, may be inspected at any time, without notice, by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative; and no licensee shall bring or send milk or cream into said District when and so long as said licensee fails or refuses to comply with any and all of the conditions aforesaid: Provided, That no applicant shall be restrained from bringing milk or cream into said District until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection: And provided further, That any permit aforesaid may be suspended or revoked, without notice, by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream therefrom is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream which has been brought without lawful authority into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease, condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk or cream from said cow unwholesome, or from

any cow insufficiently fed, or fed on any substance liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk or cream from such cow; and the presence on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in said District of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease condition or injury which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome, or of any cow which is insufficiently fed or has been fed on any substance or substances liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to sell such milk and of producing, holding, and offering such milk for sale: Provided, That no person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who produces evidence satisfactory to the court before which he is tried that he did not know, and could not with due diligence have obtained knowledge of the condition of the cow, which rendered her unsuitable for the production of milk for sale within the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That no person shall in said District sell any milk or cream, or hold or offer any milk or cream for sale, which is not clean and wholesome and free from foreign substances, nor unless the same has been cooled immediately after coming into his possession to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and is and has been constantly kept below such temperature, nor under any misrepresentation in respect thereof as to name or quality, or as being what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety.

Sec. 6. That no person shall in the District of Columbia manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed milk, unless the same be made of pure, clean, wholesome milk, free from preservatives, nor any condensed milk made from milk from which a part of the cream has been removed, or from milk containing less than twelve and one-half per centum milk solids, including three and one-half per centum of fat, unless the same be plainly marked and sold as condensed skimmed milk, nor in any case unless the percentage by weight which the milk in the finished product bears to the entire mass is indicated on a label affixed to the outside of the package, can, or vessel in which such condensed milk is held, sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Sec. 7. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

Sec. 8. That every person in said District selling, exchanging, or delivering milk, condensed milk, or cream, or having the same in his custody or possession to sell, exchange, or deliver, shall furnish to any agent of the health department of said District who shall apply to him for the purpose and tender him the value of the same a sample sufficient for purpose of analysis. And the person making such analysis shall, if he find such sample to be below the standard required by this Act, inclose and seal a portion thereof in a proper container, and reserve the same for a period of thirty days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of taking such sample, unless the person from whom such sample was procured apply for such reserved portion before the expiration of that period; but if such application be made such reserved portion shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the applicant or to such person as may be designated by him.

Sec. 9. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless there be on the outside and above the centre of the front of the vessel or container in which such milk is contained a sign, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch high, as follows: If such milk be equal to or above the standard established by law for skimmed milk, then such sign shall read "skimmed milk," but if such milk be below such standard, then such sign shall read "separator milk."

Sec. 10. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, deliver, or buy any cow to be used for the production of milk or cream for sale, knowing that such cow is unfit for that purpose by reason of disease or injury; and whenever any veterinary surgeon duly authorized to act as an inspector of the health department of said District shall, in the course of inspections made under authority of this Act, find any cow on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in the District of Columbia in such condition as to be permanently unfit for the production of milk or cream, he shall mark such cow so as to enable it to be permanently identified as inspected and condemned by said health department, and no person shall remove or deface such mark or cause any such mark to be removed or defaced without written authority from the health officer of said District.

Sec. 11. That no person suffering from any communicable disease, or who is liable to communicate any such disease to other persons, shall in said District work or assist in or about the production of milk or cream for sale or in or about the sale thereof. No person having power and authority to prevent shall knowingly permit any person aforesaid to work in or about the production or sale of milk.

Sec. 12. That every person holding a permit to sell milk or cream, or to hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale in said District, shall notify the health officer of said District, in writing, of the occurrence of any communicable disease whatsoever among the persons employed by him in connection with the business authorized by such permit or among persons dwelling on the premises where such business is conducted, and of the occurrence of any communicable disease among the cattle on the premises on which the milk or cream sold by him is produced, such notice to be forwarded to said health officer immediately after the person holding such permit shall become aware of the existence of any such disease as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. That no person shall in said

District use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream unless such wagon or vehicle has painted on or affixed to the outside thereof, plainly and legibly, and so that the same may be easily read by passers-by, the name and the location of the place of business of the person owning such milk or cream, and, if a permit has been issued to him, the number of his permit to sell milk or cream or to produce the same for sale. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, have milk or cream in bottles, or other receptacles intended to be left with consumers, in or about any vehicle in which milk or cream for sale is being carried in bulk. No person shall use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream which is not clean and free from garbage or other material or thing liable to contaminate such milk or cream.

Sec. 14. That every person holding or offering in said District milk or cream for sale shall at all times keep posted conspicuously in his place of business, in plain and legible letters, and so that the same may be easily read by purchasers of such milk or cream, the name or names of the person or persons from whom such milk or cream has been obtained.

Sec. 15. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified as inspected and condemned: Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer. No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of the health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as hereinbefore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all premises on which milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, to secure proper care of such milk and cream, and to secure the isolation on such premises of cattle suffering from contagious diseases. And said Commissioners are further authorized to affix to such regulations such penalties as may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to secure the enforcement thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any said inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit, or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

Sec. 21. That all permits to keep or maintain dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, or to bring or send milk into said District, which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall cease and determine on the first day of the month of July occurring three months after the passage of this Act; and all regulations which have been made under authority of said Act shall continue in force until revoked by the Commissioners of said District.

Sec. 22. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, at the instance of the health officer of said District, upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

Sec. 24. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 25. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified as inspected and condemned: Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer. No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of the health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as hereinbefore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

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Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any said inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit, or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

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THE FLY FAMILY.

These Summer Pests Live About Two Weeks.

"Owing to the natural diffidence of flies not much is known of their family arrangements or how long they live after they get to be old enough to vote. It is estimated, though, that if papa and mamma of the early spring could hold out to attend a family reunion of their offspring held in the latter part of August, upward of two millions of their own blood and kin would come to the picnic, not counting maggots in arms. Fortunately for them, papa and mamma do not live much more than a fortnight. Even a fly's perseverance would be unequal to the task of keeping track of two millions of descendants. As Artemus Ward says 'This is 2 much.'"

"Fortunately for us, flies do not live much longer than a fortnight, for if they were long-lived and preserved their fecundity, man would soon be forced to look for some place where things were not quite so crowded and the real estate advertising columns would be full of, 'Why Fight Flies? Secure a Planet of Your Own on Easy Monthly Payments.'"

"However, it is well to point out that the saving clause, 'it is estimated,' corrects the two millions. Scientific men are just like other people, and hate just as much to say: 'I don't know,' to a plain question. They have learned that 'it is estimated' acts on the same principle as a boy's 'over the left,' and authorizes them to tell with impunity the most jaw-dropping, eye-bulging whoppers, causing the public to wag heads and chuck 'Tch! Look at that now! There's learning for you!'"

"There is a good deal of the 'it is estimated' about the life history of the fly for the reason that the beast is hard to rear. Other insects will live, move and have their being in a box with a gauze over it and let in the air and light. All they ask is board and lodging, and like the curios in a dime museum, they will answer any and all proper questions, photographs for sale for their own benefit. But fit up the most luxurious quarters for flies, well aired and lighted, stocked with all the delicacies of the stable and the garbage box, and the inmates incontinently turn up their toes and die. While the entomologist wonders what for, a fly buzzes past his ear. He chases it away. It comes back. He slaps at it. It dodges, buzzing gleefully and alights again. He flutters his hand and shoos it from him. He thinks it is simply another case of a fly's perseverance. He does not know, he cannot understand, that it is mocking his failure with the cry of, 'A-a-a-a-h! Did you ever get left?'—Harvey Sutherland, in *Ainslee's*.

A Half-Million From Truck Farming.

There are over 600 acres of Philadelphia land under cultivation south of Porter street, in the district known as the Neck, and there is now living in Germantown a man who has amassed a fortune of \$500,000 in raising early vegetables in that locality. His two sons are still engaged in truck farming, although they have not the same chances as their father had during the Civil War, when spinach sold for \$8 a barrel and onions brought \$12 a barrel. The father, with his half million, has retired to a handsome country seat near Germantown, where he lives in opulence. He was an orphan, and at the age of twenty-one, having been bound to a trucker, he went with another man to work a farm on shares. In two years he was able to take a farm of his own, and success crowned his efforts. In those days the farmer took his own produce to market and sold it direct to the consumer without the aid of the commission merchant. Then, too, there was no competition from the South in the matter of early vegetables. The labor of boys could be had for \$2 or \$3 a week, but all this is now changed. On Porter street, between Thirtieth and Sixteenth, there are two large public school houses, and the boys who used to work on the farms now attend school. The farmers are consequently obliged to employ men at this season of the year and pay them \$9 a week.—Philadelphia Record.

Celestial Was a Connoisseur.

The reporter and the artist, who had been told to explore a basement down in Chinatown, were getting along swimmingly. They had "batted in," assisted by a thick and jovial officer; the heathen had received them not unkindly, and the artist was as happy as a fish in a fountain of water. He was busily engaged in drawing a sleeping Chinaman on a bunk in the back of the house, when a fat, grinning pagan, in spectacles, approached them. Bending over the artist's shoulder, he studied the drawing with great interest.

"He hee! Ho ho!" exclaimed the yellow man, with great, good humor. "He make picture!"

The artist, growing proud over the apparent compliment, kept on sketching, and the Mongol watched the work delightedly.

"He hee! Ho ho!" almost snouted the celestial. "He make picture—um—he make picture rotten!"

And the indignant artist stalked out with such offended indignity that a small boy in the clothing store upstairs asked him if the police had really stopped all bunco steering.—Chicago News.

And the Epitaphs?

A sister of the little girl who planted her small china doll in the garden in hopes that it would grow up a big French doll in the spring, has been heard from. She is six years old and full of questions. The other day she was driving past a cemetery with her mother when she demanded: "Mamma, how long are people buried before the gravestones come up?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.